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CONTENTS

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

New Naval Security Units Set Up in South (NHAN DAN, 20 Sep 80)	1
Youth Leave To Fulfill Military Obligation (Tien Thao, Duy Nham; HANOI MOI, 21 Aug 80)	3
Public Security Units Intensify Fight Against Crime (HANOI MOI, 14 Aug 80)	5
Hero of Past Seen as Lesson to China (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 6 Oct 80)	7

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP Membership Cards Issued (NHAN DAN, 20 Sep 80)	10
Lai Chau Issues More Party Cards, Trains Cadres (NHAN DAN, 28 Sep 80)	11
Dac Lac Issues Membership Cards to 2,600 Party Members (NHAN DAN, 29 Sep 80)	12
Ministry of Agriculture Explains New Land Management Plan (NHAN DAN, 7 Oct 80)	13

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Time Limits for Sale of July Sugar Given (HANOI MOI, 16 Aug 80)	16
--	----

AGRICULTURE

Official Guidance on Vegetable Production After Floods (HANOI MOI, 26 Aug 80)	17
--	----

Editorial Urges Good Collection of Summer-Fall Grain for State Use (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 27 Sep 80)	19
Mid-September Crop Statistics Reported (NHAN DAN, 21 Sep 80).....	21
Winter Crops Increased To Compensate for Flood Losses (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 8 Oct 80)	24
Editorial Urges Expanded Pisciculture (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 8 Oct 80)	26
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	
Vo Nguyen Giap Talk at Geological Conference (NHAN DAN, 28 Sep 80)	29
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities	32
PUBLICATIONS	
Contents of June Issue of 'JOURNAL ON SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES' (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Jun 80).....	36
Contents of June Issue of 'ECONOMIC STUDIES' Journal (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Jun 80)	38
Content of August Issue of 'PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW' (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, Aug 80)	39

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW NAVAL SECURITY UNITS SET UP IN SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Establishes Ocean Security Self-Defense Naval Groups; Minh Hai and Phu Khanh Provinces Accelerate the Mass Movement To Protect the Security of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Recently, at Nha Rong Port in Ho Chi Minh City, the Ocean Security Self-Defense Naval Group of the Vietnam Ocean Transportation Corporation held a ceremony to present itself to the public and accept the "Determined To Win" banner of the Vietnam People's Army.

The major general who is in command of the armed forces of Ho Chi Minh City praised the cadres, manual workers and personnel of the corporation for completing their production and construction tasks well over the past several years and forging a combat corps, thereby helping to protect the seacoast of the fatherland.

The corporation has 20 ships that work ocean routes. Over the past 2 years, the self-defense forces on these ships have coordinated their production task with maintaining the safety of the ships, constantly maintaining their combat readiness and helping to maintain security at sea.

Since the start of September, the Fuel Transportation Corporation has also established a self-defense naval group. Five years ago, the corporation had a self-defense squad, which developed into a platoon; now, it has established a naval group which undertakes the work of maintaining safety in every operation of its 21 ocean vessels and barge tugboats. The naval group has been awarded the "Determined To Win" banner.

Recently, the security units and Red Flag units of youths, the civil guard units, the neighborhood protection committees and the people's security teams in Minh Hai Province intensified their activities designed to maintain political security and social order and safety within the locality. The people have supplied the public security sector with much information of value in pursuing and apprehending criminals and persons who have stolen socialist property.

In the mouths of the major rivers, such as the Doc and Ganh Hao Rivers, as a result of properly organizing people's security teams and militia and self-defense forces,

conducting patrols, standing guard, inspecting census registrations and issuing permits to fishermen, the public security forces and border troops apprehended a number of persons attempting to illegally flee the country by sea.

The public security forces have also coordinated with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Information-Culture Service to teach the people and youths to implement the new lifestyle, eradicate gambling, drunkenness, superstition and so forth, heighten their vigilance, actively punish hoodlums and maintain order and security.

The troops, public security forces and mass organizations of Phu Khanh Province have been mobilizing cadres and the people to accelerate the movement to protect the security of the fatherland, pursue and apprehend hoodlums, thieves, persons attempting to leave the country illegally by sea and so forth. The Dien Khanh and Dong Xuan public security forces have gone to installations and encouraged everyone to report many reactionaries who have refused to undergo transformation.

7809

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTH LEAVE TO FULFILL MILITARY OBLIGATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 21 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tien Thao and Duy Nham: "Street Wards and Districts Bid Farewell To Departing Young Inductees"]

[Text] [Article by Tien Thao]: After a period of active preparation for the 1980 military induction work, on 8 August the Ba Dinh street ward held a farewell party for hundreds of youths eligible for the first wave of military obligation. Although it rained heavily on the day they were to leave, officials of a number of organs and enterprises as well as representatives of the precinct administrative committee were on hand to see them off with solicitude. The inductees were leaving with enthusiasm because of proper ideological and organizational work in many precincts, organs, and enterprises, including the Buoi, Kim Ma, Cong Vi, Doi Can, Ngoc Ha, and Yen Phu precincts, the Urban Housing Repair Enterprise, the School Repair Enterprise, and the Building Corporation of the Ministry of Light Industry, etc.

Recently, enterprises, worksites, factories, and cooperatives in Dong Anh District bade farewell to young draftees leaving for the delivery-reception center. The Mechanized Construction Corporation arrived first in the center, and it also topped other units in terms of quotas fulfillment and recruit quality. Next came Viet Hung village, leading the list of village deliveries and exceeding its own past delivery performances.

Duc Tu village also organized a farewell party for young selectees who had just fought waterlogging to save riceplants and seedlings. In the recent winter-spring crop, Duc Tu has achieved a huge success in both productivity and volume of production. Like Xuan Non, Nguyen Khe, Nam Hong, and Dong Hoi villages, it has attained 100 percent of the delivery norms in this first wave of the 1980 conscription plan.

[Article by Duy Nham]: Under the leadership and guidance of the party committee, the people's committee, the military draft council, and the street ward military command, and due to scientific organization and close coordination, Hai Ba Trung street ward has wound up its first delivery of recruits with speed, smoothness, and satisfaction. The precincts of Bach Mai and Quynh Mai have fulfilled 100 percent of their norms. The precincts of Truong Dinh, Minh Khai, and Quynh Loi have surpassed other urban units in numerical compliance. Many precincts,

organs, and enterprises have achieved progress in administrative handling and have carried out the first delivery of the year with proper care. Now they are actively preparing for the forthcoming deliveries.

The district of Dan Phuong has successfully completed the first wave of the 1980 induction plan, reaching 104 percent of target, with 50 percent of its villages exceeding the norms. Most outstanding are Phung township and Dan Phuong and Song Phuong villages.

Tan Hoi and Tan Lap villages have fulfilled 124 and 130 percent of target.

Under the leadership of party chapters and the policy of urging production team members to sign up and the whole people to do conscription work to defend the fatherland, this first wave has attracted great support from all strata and mass organizations, and has especially incited the youths to enroll themselves. Following study sessions, villagers have attended public meetings to name the youths worthy of being selected for the historic August induction wave, in celebration of the 35th anniversary of our regime.

9213

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUBLIC SECURITY UNITS INTENSIFY FIGHT AGAINST CRIME

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Aug 80 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Public Security Units Upgrade Anticrime Work"]

[Text] Recently, public security and police units have upgraded their struggle against criminality, with focus on mopping up bands of crooks, thugs, and illegal traffickers.

The Bureau of Protective Police has launched an emulation campaign to resolutely combat thugs operating on tramways and buses and, in close coordination with the military inspection force, to beef up patrol and control activities in critical areas, spending longer hours and introducing various forms of stakeout. Corporal Chu Van Sinh, Nguyen Van Thuc, a probationary agent, and Sergeant Chu Van Tan exposed those who illegally carry arms and exhibit signs of criminal involvement. Another task of that force is to see to it that post officials "do not let wrongdoers go scot free while mistakenly punishing innocent people," therefore curbing the discretionary powers of post officials. The bureau has also provided street wards with 35 officers and combatants. Companies 5 and 10, which had slashed off in the past, have now begun to detain criminals.

The Dong Xuan post has exposed three bands of illegal traffickers, taken procedural steps to send potential criminals to education centers, and drawn up and carried out synchronized plans to mop up local thugs. The Hang Dau street unit has properly conducted patrolling activities.

Following action by the precinct party committee--reviewing the implementation of plan 01 and strengthening the leadership over security maintenance work--the Hang Buom post has upgraded its fight against crime by tracking down fugitives, by examining clues leading to the arrest of gangs of rogues and illegal traffickers, and by limiting referrals to street ward officials for followup action. That approach helped it turn the confiscation of two packages of "555" cigarettes from a street vendor into the discovery of an illegal storehouse containing nearly 1,000 packages of "555" and "Mo" cigarettes, 105 cans of beer, and 50 boxes of fake "tiger balm," and into the arrest of a felon who has stolen six bicycles, etc. Lieutenant Le Duc Thi resolutely gave chase to the bicycle thief and finally nabbed him.

The anticrime police squad of Ba Dinh street ward public security has uncovered 10 gangs of thugs and seized many false papers and pocketknives. The internal protective squad of public security in Dong Da street ward and Van Mieu post has brought to light the robbery of 180 kg of precious raw materials at an enterprise.

9213

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HERO OF PAST SEEN AS LESSON TO CHINA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "An Outstanding Talent, a Person with Beautiful Qualities"]

[Text] In our nation's long history of resistance against foreign aggression and its long cultural history, many heroes and outstanding cultural personalities have emerged. Nguyen Trai stands in the ranks of these representative personalities. He was a brilliant symbol of patriotism and a pinnacle of our country's culture.

The war of resistance at the start of the 15th Century was a very glorious victory that defeated the feudal aggressors of the House of Minh at the height of their prosperity. Together with Le Loi and the other heroes that saved the nation, Nguyen Trai proposed the strategy of the war of resistance, participated in leading the fight and helped to resolve major political and military as well as domestic and foreign questions for the purposes of rallying the forces of all the people and advancing the war of liberation, a war filled with difficulties and hardships, to final victory.

Nguyen Trai was a hero of national salvation, an outstanding strategist and a great personality in our culture. He summarized the diverse experiences of the Dai Viet civilization with its brilliant victories over the Tong Nguyen and set forth the strategy of the war of resistance, the Binh Ngo strategy. "Dai Cao Binh Ngo" was a classical epic representative of our nation. He confirmed the strong vitality of a nation with a 1,000 year old civilization, confirmed the invincible strength of the policy of using a great cause to triumph over cruelty, using sentiment and reason to replace tyranny; he confirmed that the origin of every victory is the people, that everyone from the hero to the masses is strong. Nearly 600 years ago, these were progressive political ideas.

After the victory of the war of resistance, he proposed the strategy of building and protecting the country and caring for the happiness of the people. The contribution by Nguyen Trai to our country's classical culture was priceless. Patriotism, love of the people and humanitarianism were the central themes in his literary works. It was he who ushered in a period of major development by the national language and prepared for the subsequent generations of prosperity of our country's culture.

Nguyen Trai lived a heroic and tragic life. The years he spent fighting with the partisan army were the period during which he achieved his life's ambition. For nearly 40 years, his life was one of pain and challenges. In his later years, his merit and talent once again became a tragedy for him.

History is always fair: a star that is concealed eventually reappears. Twenty years after the conviction of Trai Vai, his unjust sentence was repealed. His position in history was established. His spirit and character still live and participate in the fight of our people from one generation to the next. Our age, the age of Ho Chi Minh with its earth shattering feats of arms and the start of a new era for our nation--has restored and preserved the entirety of his precious legacy. Civilized man knows him and respects our old culture. This year, together with the people of the world, we are commemorating our great national hero and outstanding cultural personality.

The example set by Nguyen Trai is that of a person who fought throughout his life for the country, for the people, of a person who lived a pure and honest life. He is immortal because he fought and died for the traditional raison d'etre of the country and the people.

Nearly 600 years ago, the Chinese feudalists schemed to annex our country and abolish our culture, customs and habits. Our entire nation, old as well as young, men as well as women, the ethnic majority as well as the ethnic minorities, united a million persons as one under the patriotic banner of Le Loi and Nguyen Trai to totally defeat the barbarous aggressors. The lesson of the defeat of the rulers of the House of Minh is a warning to the powers blindly scheming to continue the pursuit of big country expansionism!

As Nguyen Trai, we are steadfastly pursuing a policy of peace and harmony with the peoples of the neighboring countries, but we are determined to retaliate against anyone who commits aggression against any part of our country.

7809
CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS ISSUED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Membership Cards Issued to More Than 11,000 Basic Party Organizations Consisting of Some 430,000 Party Members; Banners Awarded to Nearly 80 Village Party Organizations"]

[Text] During the last two phases in the issuance of party membership cards, cards were issued to 11,627 basic party organizations, 34 percent of the total, and 434,499 party members, 27.6 percent of the total. At the installations to which cards were issued, the various party committee echelons have been strengthened and the sense of responsibility and the spirit of self-criticism and criticism of cadres and party members have been further heightened. These installations have also made progress in strengthening the government and the mass organizations and in localizing the people to perform the political task of the locality well and participate in party building. The exemplary, vanguard role of party members has been heightened and the relationship between the party organization and the people is closer.

As a result of the classification of party members and the contribution of opinions by the people concerning the character of party members, many party organizations have become determined to expel unqualified members from the party. The party organizations are also giving their attention to party development.

The party organizations are summarizing the two phases of the issuance of party membership cards in order to gain experience, develop upon strongpoints, overcome weaknesses and prepare for the upcoming phase.

In order to further heighten their quality and intensify the effort to build units that are strong and pure, the party organizations are selecting and promptly praising basic party organizations that recorded outstanding achievements in 1979 and the first 6 months of 1980. Hanoi, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Ninh and Phu Khanh have awarded banners to the above mentioned party organizations. Vinh Phu, Ha Nam Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Kien Giang have awarded banners to many party organizations and installation party chapters, including nearly 80 village level party organizations. These units have led the people in accelerating the production of grain and food products, building up the people's armed forces, maintaining order and security well, fulfilling obligations to the state and maintaining and gradually improving the standard of living of the people.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LAI CHAU ISSUES MORE PARTY CARDS, TRAINS CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] The Lai Chau provincial party organization has issued membership cards to more than 20 percent of the total number of party members in the province. Nearly 30 percent of the basic party organizations which have been issued party membership cards have changed for the better in carrying out local political tasks, motivating party members and the people to overcome difficulties, stabilizing their life and checking negative practices. After realizing the situation at the grassroots level more clearly, party committees at various echelons have taken positive measures to strengthen weak areas and to make the contingent of cadres and party members wholesome. The provincial party committee is directing the remaining basic party organizations to make adequate preparations for the issuance of party membership cards and to consolidate party bases in the border areas. The provincial and district levels are sending more experienced and capable cadres to the grassroots level. Taking advantage of the issuance of party membership cards, basic party organizations have selected party members who have a sense of responsibility and working capacities and who are trusted by the people with a view to further training them into cadres. Mass organizations have recommended persons who outstandingly perform productive labor and are combat-ready for advanced training and admission into the party.

9332

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DAC LAC ISSUES MEMBERSHIP CARDS TO 2,600 PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] VNA--In Dac Lac Province, 141 basic party organizations have issued membership cards to nearly 2,600 party members--nearly 30 percent of the total number of party members in the province.

Party bases have organized earnest self-criticism and criticism within the party and have coordinated this process with inviting the people to contribute their views and to cast secret votes concerning the party members' qualifications. Party members who had committed mistakes and shortcomings have seriously criticized themselves in party chapters and before the people and have fixed a time-limit for amending their ways. The party bases which have issued membership cards have been strengthened.

Through the issuance of membership cards, party bases have strengthened the contingent of core cadres and heightened the qualities of party members. After being issued membership cards, party members in the villages of Chu Ma (Ma Drac), Dac Lien (Lac District), Dac Rung (Dac Nong District), E Quang (Crong Pach District) and E Tieu (San Me Thuot City) have obviously changed their attitude regarding their sense of responsibility and their exemplary vanguard role in performing production and other tasks and leading the minority nationalities to fulfill the 1980 production plan. The provincial party committee has organized the drawing of experiences from the issuance of membership cards and assigned cadres to the abovementioned villages to continuously consolidate basic party organizations.

In the first 6 months of this year, Dac Lac Province has recruited 418 new party members one third of whom belong to the minority nationalities.

9332

CSO: 4209

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE EXPLAINS NEW LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 80 p 2

[Replies to Readers column: "On Unifying the Management of Cropland Throughout the Country"]

[Text] Although much progress has been made in recent years in the management and use of cropland, negative phenomena such as allowing cropland to lie fallow, occupying public cropland, buying and selling cropland illegally, allocating land and using agricultural land for other purposes in a haphazard, wasteful manner and so forth continue to be serious, thereby adversely affecting the effort to establish and perfect the socialist production relations and develop production, primarily collective and state-operated agricultural production.

To overcome this situation and create favorable conditions for organizing large-scale socialist production with a view toward insuring that each bit of soil is used in a legal, efficient manner that yields high economic returns and helping to improve the lives of the people, the Council of Ministers issued decision number 201/CP dated 1 July 1980 on unifying the management of cropland and strengthening the management of cropland throughout the country. The contents of this decision are manifested in two areas: unifying the management of cropland and unifying cropland laws.

As regards unifying the management of cropland, in past years, cropland was decentralized among many management sectors (agriculture, forestry, building), but the management responsibilities and the extent of the cropland under the management of each sector were not clearly defined in concept or territory, consequently, this led to either overlapping management (of land in the cities and towns, of land assigned to the state farms, forestry sites and new economic zones) or loose management (of land that is not being used or managed by anyone). To overcome this state of overlapping and loose management, decision number 201/CP stipulates: "The Council of Ministers and the people's committees on the various levels shall manage all cropland throughout the country and within each locality; the Cropland Management General Department and the cropland management agencies on the various levels have the responsibility of helping the Council of Ministers and the people's committees on the various levels to institute state management of all cropland throughout the country and within each locality."

Of the seven elements that comprise state management of all cropland, the "investigation" element has the purpose of fully assessing the present situation in many respects (the location, terrain and amount of cropland, the type of soil, the ownership and use of cropland and so forth) regarding all types of cropland and the "planning of the use of cropland" as the purpose of expressing the intentions regarding how to make most profitable use of cropland in the future. The five other elements (registration and statistics; control work; the allocation of land; the resolution of disputes; and the establishment of cropland management rules and regulations) are management measures by which the state can change the present situation surrounding cropland to conform with the intentions regarding the use of cropland in the future or, in other words, measures that will make the planning of the use of cropland a reality.

According to decree number 404-CP dated 9 November 1979, the Cropland Management General Department system has the task of fully implementing the last five elements of management; the "investigation" and "planning the use of cropland" elements of management are only implemented within the scope of its functions: conducting surveys to draw terrain maps (plot maps) and participate in the formulation and approval of the planning of cropland use.

The sectors of agriculture, forestry, building and so forth have the responsibility of guiding the use of the cropland allocated to them to meet the economic and technical objectives of their sectors so that these various types of cropland are used in an appropriate manner that yields high returns. As a result, all of these sectors have the task of conducting "investigations" and "planning the use of cropland" in accordance with the requirements of their sectors; at the same time, they must research and promulgate necessary technical regulations on the use of land and inspect the implementation of these technical regulations.

Unifying the management of cropland by implementing all seven of the elements of state management presented above will surely cause each type of cropland to be used as highly as possible.

As regards unifying cropland laws throughout the country, in the past, due to the characteristics of our country's situation, cropland laws were promulgated in many different legal documents, some by the North, some by the South and some for the entire country; therefore, some codes and laws differ from others or are incomplete. Decision number 201/CP systematizes the codes and laws that were promulgated over the past 20 years, reiterating those that are still of value while amending and revising a number of old codes and laws in order to establish uniformity throughout the country. For example, as regards the classification of the different types of cropland, in the past, agricultural land, forest land and land used for other special purposes was defined on the basis of the sector managing it; now, it has been redefined on the basis of the objective for which it is being used. All regulations on who has the authority to assign land, on the retrieval of cropland and on the confiscation of land for use for agricultural, forestry or other special purposes have been revised in order to achieve uniformity throughout the country in the spirit of facilitating the allocation of land for agricultural production and assigning agricultural land for other purposes in a more cautious and tightly controlled

manner. From now on, the cropland management agencies on the various levels have the responsibility of helping the Council of Ministers and the people's committees on the various levels in making decisions concerning the assignment of land, the reclamation of land and the confiscation of land. The rights and obligations of the users of cropland have also been defined more fully than before in order to achieve uniformity throughout the country and replace all the regulations that differ between the southern provinces and the northern provinces.

As regards awards and penalties, this is the first time that the Council of Ministers has established awards and penalties with regard to complying with the cropland laws in order to achieve uniformity throughout the country and help insure that cropland laws are respected.

Providing the kind of guidance that will rapidly unify the management of cropland throughout the country, both in terms of organization and the law, in keeping with the stipulations of decree number 404-CP of 9 November 1979 and decision number 201-CP of 1 July 1980 will make a practical and positive contribution to strengthening the socialist system of law in the management of cropland so that we can further develop the tremendous potentials of our cropland in the years to come.

The Cropland Management Department,
The Ministry of Agriculture

7809
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TIME LIMITS FOR SALE OF JULY SUGAR GIVEN

Hanoi HANOI HOI in Vietnamese 16 Aug 80 p 4

[Article: "Sales of Sugar for July Rescheduled"]

[Text] Due to the delayed arrival of sugar, the Hanoi Commercial Service announces:

--Square 4 on ration coupon of cadres and workers and square 2 on ration coupon N of July 1980 are valid for sugar purchases until 31 August 1980.

--Square 4 on ration coupon of cadres and workers and square 2 on ration coupon N of August 1980 and September 1980 must be retained for August and September sugar purchases, about which a notice will be issued.

--Square 2 on ration coupon TR and ration stamps for sugar purchases for July, August, and September 1980 are still valid until 30 September 1980.

--Squares 4 and 5 on the ration coupon intended for women giving birth in 1980, and bearing the seals of June and July 1980; are valid for sugar purchases until 31 August; those bearing the seals of July and August 1980 continue to be valid for purchases within normal time limits.

9213

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

OFFICIAL GUIDANCE ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTION AFTER FLOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 26 Aug 80 p 1

[Article: "Agriculture Service Issues Guidelines On Continued Stepped-Up Vegetable Production Following Floods; Localities and Branches Ready To Fight Storms and Waterlogging"]

[Text] The Agriculture Service recently issued a notice giving guidance to farmers on how to continue to step up vegetable production in the wake of floods. The notice is as follows:

--In bindweed areas affected by floods: dredge ditches and sluices to speed up water withdrawal. In shallowly planted bindweed areas: dredge ditches and break the soil on the top of each furrow. As for newly grown floating bindweed: form a hedge with bamboo sticks to prevent the vegetables from coming apart and drifting.

--In India mustard and root vegetable areas slightly affected by floods: dredge ditches, open up drainage canals, pump and bail-out water, and then start hoeing to destroy in time the coating formed by floodwater deposits on furrow tops, and apply additional fertilizer.

--As for cabbage, turnip-cabbage, and tomato plants having only two leaves (10 days or less after sowing time) affected by heavy rains which caused slightly broken roots and stems, sliding furrows, and floodwater deposits on the uppermost part of the furrows: cover the latter with a thin layer of dry powdered soil, and dredge ditches to prevent waterlogging.

Cadres in vegetable-growing districts must make concrete on-the-spot inspection visits to review official cultivation norms on cabbage, turnip-cabbage, tomatoes, and celery cabbage (bokchoy), in view of reduced vegetable strains input. In case of a shortage of strains, compensating sowing must be resumed at the end of August.

In places where early cabbage strains are in short supply, and where vegetable yield for September-October will be below target due to the loss of root vegetables and India mustard crops, farmers must sow celery-cabbage strains as a substitute

at the end of August, thus enabling them to transplant as soon as the soil dries up from mid-September onward, when the water begins to recede. In sowing and nursing vegetable strains at the end of August, the following conditions must be met:

--Elevated rows with fast drainage capabilities; slightly clayish soil; high furrows with convex top and reinforced rim.

--To cover the edge of each furrow with two layers of hay: 1 kg of hay for 1.2 square meters of furrow, the lower layer with loose and evenly distributed hay, and the upper layer with straight and compact hay. Only the outer layer is to be removed when the seeds begin to bud.

--Each 1.2 square meters of earth on top of each furrow must be treated with 1.5 kg of dry powdered soil.

Ba Vi District has mobilized 460 laborers and mechanical equipment such as bulldozers and trucks to build embankments totaling 2,000 cubic meters of earth, and to repair cave-ins of dikes at Phu Phuong and Phu Chau (on the right bank of the Red River), completing work before 20 August.

Workers from 13 organs, factories, enterprises, and schools in Son Tay City carried nearly 350 cubic meters of earth onto the Phu Nhi dike to help the army and the city assault force strengthen a broken upper section with high technical quality.

The city people's committee held meetings to review leadership experiences in fighting floods and storms during the recent wave of monsoon downpours.

Members of cooperatives have used water carts and pails to bail water out of the fields and save riceplants, while two electric pumping stations in Tu Liem District organized three work shifts to fight waterlogging around the clock. The two stations have run full blast, without interruption, due to proper maintenance and timely repairs.

9213

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES GOOD COLLECTION OF SUMMER-FALL GRAIN FOR STATE USE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Mobilization of Grain from Summer-Fall Crop"]

[Text] The Mekong River Delta provinces are concentrating forces on mobilizing grain from the summer-fall crop. Aware of their duty to contribute to proportionally distributing grain throughout the country and to making up for the poor crop in areas afflicted by serious drought and violent storms, the various localities have accepted the highest grain mobilization norms ever applied to the summer-fall crops in the previous years.

Compared with the previous crops, the grain mobilization for the summer-fall crop this year is being carried out under more favorable conditions stemming from a fairly good harvest. The peasants' households are still keeping a large surplus of rice from the recent 10th-month and winter-spring crops. After the 1978 flood, bumper crops have been obtained from several consecutive agricultural seasons. The various localities have drawn experiences from the task of mobilizing grain. The policy recently promulgated by the Government Council has been welcomed by the peasantry. Though ranking fourth among the Mekong River Delta provinces in terms of per capita production, An Giang has taken the lead in the total volume of grain mobilized and the average mobilization norms per capita and per hectare. After overfulfilling the entire 1980 plan, An Giang has agreed to mobilize 80,000 tons of summer-fall paddy—that is, more than 60 percent of the whole year's norm. Since the recent past, An Giang has continued to rank first in delivering paddy to the state warehouses.

For the Mekong River Delta provinces, mobilizing grain from the summer-fall crop is an immediate, pressing central task. To fulfill this task, it is necessary for the various localities to concentrate cadres at the basic level to launch a broad movement among the people. While stressing the need to comply with party discipline and state law, party organizations and the administrative apparatus in these localities must urge and supervise this task and ensure that all land cultivating cadres and party members pay their tax and debts in full and sell paddy to the state. It is important that cadres and party members set good examples. Simultaneously with measures taken to conduct this movement, it is necessary to apply economic and administrative measures and to strictly implement the state policies. Those localities which have fulfilled the yearly norms for the collection of tax and debts and the purchase of paddy according to two-way economic contracts must promptly buy [additional paddy] at the agreed price and correctly

apply the principle of goods-currency relationships in order to enable the state to obtain a large volume of paddy and the peasants to make profit. As for localities which have not yet fulfilled the 10th-month and winter-spring grain mobilization plan and their yearly obligation, the purchase at the agreed price must be linked to the full collection of all due taxes and debts, the settlement of two-way contracts and the collection of a volume of grain commensurate with the amount of materials and commodities advanced by the state to peasants.

The centrally-run sectors have the duty to rapidly gather materials, consumer goods and cash and send them to localities to promote production, collection and purchase in time. Attention must be paid to helping localities in matters of material-technical facilities such as warehouses, weighing and measuring means, bags, processing installations and transportation forces so as to rapidly and completely carry out collection and purchase and to prevent soaking, waste and loss of grain. Cases of violation of state materials and commodities, theft and deterioration of the purchased grain, speculation, hoarding and disruption of the market must be dealt with according to the law in force.

The joint efforts of the sectors concerned--especially the grain sector--and the coordinated and concentrated endeavor of each locality are a sure guarantee of the most successful completion of the grain mobilizing task.

9332

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

MID-SEPTEMBER CROP STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "More Than 2,830,000 Hectares of 10th Month Rice Planted as of 15 September, the Equivalent of 85 Percent of the Plan Quota; the Provinces of the South Harvest Their Summer-Fall Rice, Achieving Rather High Yields"]

[Text] As of 15 September, according to the Statistics General Department, the entire country had planted 2,830,350 hectares of 10th month rice, 85 percent of the plan quota.

Prior to typhoon number 6, the northern provinces had transplanted nearly 1.2 million hectares, 91 percent of the plan quota. After the typhoon, 1,157,000 hectares of rice were retransplanted, or 87.7 percent of the plan quota (excluding the rice that was completely lost).

The provinces in which much cropland was flooded after typhoon number 6 are Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and others. The provinces of the North are now concentrating on cultivating and fertilizing their 10th month rice and preparing for the winter season.

The various localities have transported into their fields 5.4 million tons of organic fertilizer of all types, an average of 4.5 tons per hectare, which is less than the amount applied by the same time last year. Hanoi, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and other provinces have applied an average of 6 to 7.4 tons of fertilizer per hectare. Due to the continuous rain and flooding, the quality of fertilizer is poor. At a number of places, the pests and diseases of 10th month rice have shown a tendency to be increasing. According to reports from 11 provinces, pests have been found on 14,000 hectares of rice; deserving of attention is the fact that brown planthoppers have appeared in a number of provinces. Early 10th month rice headed and ripened later than last year. Not much land will be harvested in late September and early October and this might influence the plan for the planting of winter sweet potatoes and corn.

In conjunction with cultivating and fertilizing their 10th month rice, the localities of the North are making preparations for the winter season and the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season by plowing seedling fields, making fertilizer, preparing seed,

signing tractor contracts and so forth. The provinces have propagated 31,000 hectares of sweet potato vines, enough to plant more than 100,000 hectares of winter sweet potatoes. However, there has recently been much rain and the vines are developing poorly. Compared to the plan, there is still a shortage of sweet potato cuttings. For the most part, an ample supply of vegetable seed of all types has been prepared.

The provinces of the South are taking full advantage of the favorable weather and continuing to accelerate the transplanting of 10th month rice. A number of provinces, such as Quang Nam-Da Nang, Dong Thap, An Giang, Lam Dong and Song Be, have completed their transplanting, meeting more than 90 percent of their plan quotas. Seventeen localities have transplanted from 80 to 89 percent of their plan quotas, namely, Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh, Hau Giang, Long An, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Gia Lai-Kontum and so forth. The 10th month rice in the southern provinces is growing well. Some fields of rice have been affected by pests and diseases, but to a lesser extent than last year. The southern provinces have harvested 284,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 50.9 percent of the rice transplanted; the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested 43.5 percent of their fields. The summer-fall rice yield is rather high.

As of 15 September 1980, Hau Giang Province had planted more than 14,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and annual industrial crops, including 5,450 hectares of sweet potatoes, nearly twice as many as last season.

The districts of Chau Thanh, Phung Hiep, Ke Sach and My Tu are urgently harvesting their sweet potatoes in order to clear ground for the cultivation of 10th month rice.

Bac Thai has transplanted nearly 12,500 hectares of early 10th month rice, 28 percent of the land that will be transplanted during the entire season. The subsidiary food crop areas in Phu Binh, Pho Yen and Dong Hy Districts and the city of Thai Nguyen are harvesting the early 10th month rice transplanted with variety X1 during the first phase of the transplanting season.

During last year's 10th month season, Bac Thai introduced variety X1 at a number of cooperatives, which bore a rather high yield and is harvested early so that winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops can be grown. This year, Bac Thai has introduced this variety of rice in all areas and has planted it on thousands of hectares. The cooperatives now are trying to rapidly and systematically harvest their early rice crops and clear land for winter crops.

Ben Tre Guides Cooperatives and Production Collectives in Carrying Out Distribution Well

During this year's early 10th month and main 10th month seasons, 12 cooperatives and 198 production collectives in Ben Tre Province have undertaken collective production and distribution. On the basis of assessing the amount of area under cultivation at each unit, the province has guided the cooperatives and collectives in the methods

of evaluating rice yield and output and formulating distribution plans for each season and the entire year that fully comply with principles and policies. The province has also guided the installations in establishing committees to guide harvesting and distribution, committees consisting of persons who have the trust of the people.

In September 1980, the provincial agriculture committee has held training classes to provide guidance in the contents of distribution plans to the production collectives and cooperatives. On this basis, the districts and villages have guided the installations in taking inventories, settling accounts and formulating annual production plans.

The heads and assistant heads of cooperatives and the management and professional cadres of the production collectives have also received advanced training in the management and guidance of production and business.

Through the organizing of this phase of distribution, the province had also provided advanced training to improve the skills of cadres from the district and village levels to the production collectives with a view toward improving the quality of the cooperatives and collectives, stimulating the development of production, strengthening rural unity and gradually stabilizing the lives of cooperative members and collective members.

7809

CSO: 4209

AGRICULTURE

WINTER CROPS INCREASED TO COMPENSATE FOR FLOOD LOSSES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 60 p 1

VNA News Release: "Hanoi, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh Actively Work Winter Subsidiary Food Crops"

Text The rivers this year receded slowly and the rain was prolonged, adversely affecting the time for working land on the flood plain. Overcoming this situation, the Gia Lam District (Hanoi rural area) tractor station prepared materials and machinery fairly well, rapidly sending 28 tractors to 17 flood plain cooperatives in efforts to plow and harrow 1,480 hectares for planting corn at the best time, including 800 hectares of winter corn.

Following a guideline of urgently plowing and harrowing to whatever extent the water receded and the land became dry in order for the cooperative members to plant corn in keeping with the season, the tractor units have concentrated priority machines for the high flood plain areas and arranged plows to go first with the harrows following to assure liberation of the land in the shortest possible time. The machine crews worked three continuous shifts during the day, ate and rested in the field and attained an average output of 9 to 10 hectares daily.

To the present time, the entire station has plowed and harrowed nearly 800 hectares of winter corn land, assisting the cooperatives to plant the entire area in keeping with the season. Moreover, the station has also repaired 10 small 12-horsepower tractors, water pumps and six electric motors for the cooperatives to place in winter production service.

Thanh Hoa Province is achieving many methods aimed at stimulating the cooperative collective, cooperative member families and state agencies to, within the first half of October, plant additional sweet potato slips and care for the seed potato fields damaged by the flood in order to have sufficient seed potatoes to plant 23,000 hectares of winter sweet potatoes.

In Quang Xuong District, immediately after the storm, the cooperatives of Quang Luu, Quang Dai, Quang Thach, Quang Nhan, etc. organized collection of remaining seed cuttings for supplementary planting. The district agricultural committee provided priority distribution of nitrogen fertiliser for cooperatives and cooperative member families to care for seed sweet potato fields. A half month after the storm, the entire district had restored nearly 100 hectares of seed sweet potatoes and cared for 300 hectares of other seed fields in order to provide many seed cuttings.

The Thanh Hoa Agricultural Service and the agricultural committees of the districts provided unified guidance throughout the province in selecting short-term sweet potato varieties such as "Chiem Dau" and "Hoang Long" and other local varieties for planting the winter crop.

By the end of September, Hai Hung Province has harvested nearly 300 hectares of early rice with fairly high yields. Carrying out the slogan "rice in the morning, winter crop in the afternoon," cooperatives in Hai Hung Province planted on the harvested early rice land more than 2,000 hectares of winter crops, including 709 hectares of corn and sweet potatoes, more than 900 hectares of tomatoes and vegetables of various types, 230 hectares of garlic and watermelons and 147 hectares of soybeans.

This year, the agricultural cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province decided to plant more than 50,000 hectares of winter crops with primary grain crops such as sweet potatoes, white potatoes, corn and beans. Ha Nam Ninh also gave attention to developing various varieties of vegetables and beans to support daily requirements, improve living standards and provide seed for future crops.

The winter crop production supervision committees of the province and districts guided the cooperatives in inspecting each field area and each rice variety and set the exact harvesting schedule in order to have a plan for actively draining water and arranging a crop structure conforming to the agricultural season.

The cooperatives have established a plan to set aside about 15,000 hectares for planting winter sweet potatoes and are striving to plant more than 20,000 hectares of white potatoes.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES EXPANDED PISCICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Aquatic Products, an Important Source of Food and Profit"]

[Text] Raising and cultivating aquatic products, thereby using the bodies of water throughout the territory of our country, from the mountains to the seacoast, are a very important source of food for our people and serve many interests of the national economy.

"A garden of vegetables, a pond of fish," this saying reflects the long-standing experience of our people in their effort to provide themselves with food and is consistent with specific conditions. Producing fresh food in furrows of green vegetables and small fish ponds is a traditional livelihood of we Vietnamese, one that must be maintained and developed in the new situation.

The content of fish is high in protein and a number of vitamins and micronutrients very necessary in the life of man. In view of the climatic and land conditions of our country, suitable species of fish can be raised everywhere. Pisciculture results in rapid harvests at low costs; fish do not consume grain as they live primarily on nutrients within the water; some species eat grass. Fish are easy to raise and are susceptible to few diseases. Fish can be eaten one-half year after they are released in ponds; some species, such as African carp, can be eaten after only 3 months. If we follow the guideline of "thinning fish but when they become overcrowded and putting in more fish when the density is too low," raise fish well and provide them with adequate feed, we can have fish to eat throughout the year. The Nam Xuan Cooperative (Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province) has implemented the slogan "every household raises fish"; households that do not have ponds have dug pits measuring 4 or 5 square meters which provide them with enough fish for themselves and some to sell.

In late 1978, the "Uncle Ho fish pond" movement was launched. This movement has truly had the effect of stimulating pisciculture throughout the country. The resolution of the Council of Ministers on making full use of agricultural land has provided incentive for the development of pisciculture, in breadth as well as in depth. The fish taken from the Uncle Ho ponds together with many species of fish sent from the northern provinces to the southern provinces have become acclimated and are reproducing. Ho Chi Minh City is expanding the amount of area under the cultivation

of fish and achieving high yields under the constant, direct guidance of the city party committee and the city people's committee. Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Kontum Provinces have succeeded in artificially inseminating fish and are achieving yields of 4-5 tons of fish per hectare. Thuan Hai Province is raising fish in salt flats under the following formula: one salt production season followed by one fish crop. Dien Ban District (Quang Nam-Da Nang Province) has dug pisciculture ponds in sandy areas.

To develop pisciculture in depth, many places have divided their ponds and lakes into three types (Uncle Ho fish ponds, high yield ponds and mass production ponds) in order to employ integrated technical measures. Many installations have achieved or exceeded 5 tons of fish per hectare, the standard established by the state for high yield fish ponds. The Yen So Cooperative in Hanoi produced more than 600 tons of fish in 1 year, an average of 4 tons of fish per hectare over 150 hectares of ponds and lakes.

Model units such as the ones mentioned above are not numerous. The results of the cultivation, planting and harvesting of aquatic products are still low compared to the country's natural conditions. Of the 1.5 million hectares of water that can be used to raise aquatic products, we have only put 280,000 hectares under cultivation with a catch of 80,000 tons, which does not include the harvesting of natural sources of fish. Average pisciculture yields in ponds are less than 1 ton, which equals only one-fifth the plan norm.

The aquatic products sectors, the various localities and the production installations are endeavoring to complete their plans for 1980 and prepare the means and conditions needed for 1981 in order to develop pisciculture, primarily to meet the needs for local sources of fresh fish for the people and some fish for exportation.

The objectives are to develop the harvesting of aquatic products in depth, increase the output of products per unit of water surface and, at the same time, gradually expand the amount of area under cultivation, deposit fish into waters on a steady basis and attach importance to small and medium size ponds and lakes in order to rapidly establish pisciculture belts around the major cities and industrial zones.

These guidelines will become reality provided that we take a series of organizational, managerial and technical measures and revise necessary policies to be consistent with the spirit of guidance with a view toward providing incentive for production and business and serving all three interests (the interest of the state, the collective and the worker). It is necessary to unify the organization and management of the aquatic products pisciculture business from the central to the installation levels and develop it in all three sectors (state-operated, collective and household). State agencies must effectively assist collective and households by providing them with necessary conditions, such as giving them technical guidance and supplying materials to fishermen under two-way contracts. In conjunction with centralized cultivation and harvesting, it is necessary to widely develop the movement of all the people making full use of the various types of water to raise fish.

The provinces and districts must build fingerling production networks to supply fingerlings to installations and must, at the same time, intensify their research and

develop high yield species. Until we have all the conditions needed to produce industrial feed, it is necessary to make full use of the byproducts of agriculture and industry and local sources of feed to increase pisciculture yields.

Only by organizing the raising of aquatic products at cooperatives or production collectives and within the districts in the form of a true business sector is it possible to develop the capabilities and potentials of land and labor to the highest possible extent. Cooperatives that manage household ponds but do not have the necessary business capabilities should return these ponds to families so that they can raise fish in accordance with the policy that provides incentive for the development of the subsidiary household economy, thereby benefiting the individual, the collective and the state.

Attaching importance to pisciculture is the shortest and least expensive way to rapidly improve the diet, rapidly improve the people's health and create the material conditions for raising social labor productivity. It is also a large and permanent source of economic benefit.

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CSO: 4209

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VO NGUYEN GIAP TALK AT GEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--The Geological General Department recently held the first geological conference on the occasion of the 25th founding anniversary of the geological sector. Many representatives of geologic teams and of the Geologic Research Institute throughout the country attended the conference and contributed to its success. Some 180 collectives and individuals reported on the scientific and geologic works carried out over the past 25 years many of which were highly valuable.

Most of the geologic works and research topics in the past centered on eliciting the geological characteristics of our country or each part of its territory; depicting and synthesizing documents on geology, geophysics, geochemistry, hydrogeology, engineering geology and geologic constituents; formulating laws on the formation and development of these constituents and hence finding out laws on the creation and disposition of minerals.

As a result of research trips covering thousands of kilometers and after the discovery, description and confirmation of more than 6,000 paleontologic remains, the new discoveries ranging from ancient to recent earth strata constitute research achievements of prime importance to the task of drawing an accurate picture of the geologic structure of our country and compiling its geologic development history. Many series of geologic maps have been drawn on different scales, illustrating the geologic creation and formation with increasingly clear details. In this respect, the geologic sector has begun in-depth research on modern fissures as well as new formations, analyzed and synthesized documents and applied theories of modern formations to explain the geologic formation of our country. The sector has drawn 32 hydrogeologic diagrams on different scales and completed the drawing of an official hydrogeologic map on a 1/200,000 scale covering the Hanoi and Hon Gai areas and is conducting a survey and drawing a hydrogeologic map on a 1/500,000 scale for the entire country.

The overall geologic research has led to numerous achievements in detecting mines in general, and assessing mineral mines, in particular. The sector has discovered and evaluated large mines in the Quang Ninh coal sea area and the brown coal field in the Red River area. Concerning ferrous metals, the sector has discovered numerous mines and spots of iron, manganese, titanium and chromium ores to meet industrial development requirements. Concerning nonferrous and precious metallic minerals, the greatest attention has been paid to tin, bauxite, rare

earth, copper, lead and zinc minerals and interest shown for the first time in non-metallic minerals and building materials such as phosphorite, pyrite, graphite, limestone, cement and industrial clay...

The geologic sector has formulated a scientific-technical research plan for the next 5 years (1981-1985) including specific programs for the following activities: building installations to work out long-term plans for geologic exploration and geoeconomic zoning of the SRV territory through a combined geological, geophysical and biomineral study, through the drawing of a map on a 1/200,000/500,000 scale, through an estimate of the prospects for energy resources (coal, peat, radioactive elements and geothermy) in our country's territory and through the formulation of geologic exploration guidelines; appraising the prospects for metallic and non-metallic minerals, drawing estimate maps of important regions on a 1/50,000-1/200,000 scale and setting forth guidelines for geologic exploration, study of hydrogeologic-engineering geologic conditions and evaluation of underwater and underground resources; economically organizing and planning geologic exploration and estimating the geoeconomic value of mineral resources. Sen Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and Vice Premier, called on and addressed the conference. After hailing the conference success and expressing gladness at the progress made by the geologic sector in the past 25 years, the vice premier highly appreciated the creative and brave work of the Vietnamese geologists who had, for the country's benefit, discovered many additional kinds of minerals and strategically important mines to help build the economy and substantially increase the reserve of minerals such as bauxite, tin, iron, coal, copper, rare earth, oil and natural gas...

After dealing with the overall situation and tasks of the country, the vice premier pointed out: To help determine long-term development guidelines in the recent past, we have had a general idea of the geologic structure and geologic development history of our country's territory (mainland) as well as the distribution and common prospects of minerals for the entire country and each part of its territory and we have notably increased the mineral potential of our country. However, instead of being satisfied with these achievements, geologic cadres must know that we have not yet been able to do many things. Many geological laws appropriate to our country have not yet been discovered; the existence of many minerals--even those which can be used as important raw materials--has not yet been known; nor have relatively stable data been sufficiently furnished on the potential mineral resources necessary for long-term plans for the next 15 to 20 years. The documents collected over the past 25 years are rather substantial but have not yet been duly synthesized and worked on so that they may be supplied to mineral using sectors for use as a basis on which to draw up projects and plans. In particular, the task of protecting mineral resources has been carried out both insufficiently and ineffectively.

Concerning the immediate tasks aimed at promoting production, the vice premier pointed out that the geologic sector has failed to catch up with requirements of the actual production and economic situation in the country. Nor have the number and quality of explorations met demands for certain minerals of high economic value necessary for the development of the country's heavy industry and for export purposes and also demands for a number of minerals urgently needed by operating

industrial enterprises. The sector has not yet paid due attention to the very rich and varied sources of nonmetallic minerals and building materials in order to bring the on-the-spot labor strength into play and to promote the development of agriculture, consumer goods industry and local industry.

Also, investigations have been conducted very loosely into the field of economic geology and economic mineralogy though they are an important task aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the geologic work and at formulating a policy on the use of the country's mineral resources.

The vice premier stressed: The geologic sector must harmoniously develop within a rational structure and during the intervals between different phases and steps of geologic work, taking into consideration its various departments. The geologic work must be conducted with emphasis on specific targets. To make the geologic work highly effective in order to gradually meet the increasing needs for mineral products to promote the national economic development plan and to expand the national reserve of potential minerals, it is necessary to closely coordinate the geologic research-exploration plan with the plans belonging to sectors which exploit and use minerals.

The vice premier also dealt with a number of organizational measures to be taken by the geologic sector to carry out tasks such as the training of a contingent of cadres--especially leading cadres, geologic specialists and a future generation of geologists; the socialist cooperation of geologic cadres belonging to different sectors; the provision of modern equipment to and use of modern methods by the geologic sector; and the extensive dissemination of geologic information...

The vice premier advised leading cadres to carefully organize the material and moral life of male and female cadres and workers and, wherever possible, to try to increase production to help gradually stabilize and improve their living conditions.

The vice premier reminded cadres engaged in the geologic science and technology and all geologic cadres and workers throughout the country of the need to further develop the spirit of collective ownership, to unite and cooperate in their efforts to move forward to fulfill the mission entrusted by the party and state. Today the geologic sector must start working on that which the country will need in the future, [he said].

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CSO: 4209

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phạm Bái [PHAMJ BAI]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 19 Sep 80 he spoke to a conference of the Thai Binh Province New Life Style Guidance Committee. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; Head of the Civil Proselyting and Front Department, Minh Hai Province; recently she participated in a conference on civil proselyting and front affairs in Minh Hai Province. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Oct 80 p 3)

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Maritime Products; in Oct 80 he received a delegation from the Cuban Ministry of Fishing Industry. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 80 p 4)

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 15 Sep 80 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Lam Dong Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 30 Sep - 6 Oct 80 p 2)

Ngô Tâm Đạo [NGOO TAAM DAOJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Minh Hai Province; recently he participated in a conference on civil proselyting and front affairs in Minh Hai Province. (DAI DOAN KET 1 Oct 80 p 3)

Chu Phương Diệp [CHU PHUOWNG DIEEPJ]

Charge d'Affairs of the SRV in Mongolia; on 3 Oct 80 he attended the arrival in Mongolia of an SRV economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 80 p 1)

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Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; President of the Vietnam Women's Federation; on 3 Sep 80 she was present when the Czechoslovakian ambassador presented a gift of supplies for the Hanoi Friendship Maternity Hospital. (PHU NU VIETNAM 17-23 Sep 80 p 2)

Trần Đức [TRAANF DUWCS]

Head of the Institute of Planning and Norms Determination Research [Vien nghien cuu ke hoach hoa va dinh muc] of the State Planning Commission; recently he attended a conference on "Planning in a Transitional Period." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Oct 80 p 1)

Trương Đăng Hoa [TRUWOWNG DAWNG HOAF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; his article "Dong Hung Solves the Food Problem at the District Level" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Oct 80 p 2)

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Nguyễn Văn Hối [NGUYEENX VAWN HOOIF]

*Acting Head of the Agricultural Machinery Design Institute [Vien thiet ke may nong nghiep]; his article about his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 3)

Phạm Văn Kiệt [PHAMJ VAWN KIEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 80 p 1)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; President of the Vietnam-DPRK Friendship Association; on 9 Oct 80 he attended a reception at the DPRK Embassy honoring the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Workers Party. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 1)

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Võ Quang Liêm [VOX QUANG LIEEM]

*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; his article on the harvest in Binh Long Village appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 80 p 2)

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Lê Văn Nhung [LEE VAWN NHUNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; in early Oct 80 he accompanied VCP General Secretary on a visit of An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Phát [NGUYEENX BAS PHATS]

Vice Minister of Maritime Products; in Oct 80 he received a delegation from the Cuban Ministry of Fishing Industry. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Phúc [NGUYEENX DUWCS PHUCS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 7 Oct 80 he attended ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the birth of Nguyen Trai. (NHAN DAN 9 Oct 80 p 1)

Trần Phương [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

Minister; Deputy Head of the State Planning Commission; *Vice Chairman of Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Mongolia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 7 Oct 80 he was in Ulan Baator, Mongolia to sign a protocol on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the SRV and Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 11 Oct 80 p 1)

Hoàng Quy [HOANGF QUY]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province; on 23 Sep 80 he attended the 3rd Congress of Delegates of the Vinh Phu Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 7-13 Oct 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Tang [NGUYEENX COONG TANGJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; in the beginning of Oct 80 he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit to An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 80 p 1)

[NOTE: In an earlier source this individual's name was given as Nguyễn Công Tân (NGUYEENX COONG TANJ)].

Đỗ Thanh Tâm [DOOX THANH TAAH]

*Deputy Head of the Commerce Service, Dong Thap Province; his article "Dong Thap Commerce Promotes Requisition Purchases to Control Sources of Goods" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Tân Thanh [NGUYEENX TAAN THANH]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Kien Giang Province; recently he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of Kien Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 80 p 1)

[NOTE: In the past this individual's name was consistently given as Nguyễn Tân Thanh (NGUYEENX TAANS THANH)].

Đỗ Quang Thang [DOOX QUANG THAWNGS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lam Dong Province; on 15 Sep 80 he attended the 2nd Congress of the Lam Dong Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. (TIEN PHONG 30 Sep - 6 Oct 80 p 2)

Hoàng Minh Thi [HOANGF MINH THI], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Commander of the 4th MR; recently he attended graduation ceremonies for reserve officers at Vinh Teachers College. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Thở [NGUYEENX THANH THOW]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Head of the Central Committee and State Department for Agricultural Transformation in South Vietnam; recently he presided at an agricultural transformation meeting. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Oct 80 p 1)

Lê Tính [LEE TINHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; in the beginning of Oct 80 he accompanied VCP General Secretary Le Duan on a visit to An Giang Province. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tú [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS], Professor

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; recently he attended a conference sponsored by his ministry on educational tasks during the 1979-80 school year. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Anh Vũ [NGUYEENX ANH VUX]

*Ambassador of the SRV to Portugal; on 6 Oct 80 he presented his credentials to the President of Portugal. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Oct 80 p 1)

Hoàng Xiển [HOANGF XIEENF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Political Officer of the 70th Gp, 12th Corps [Binh Doan]; his letter replying to criticism that "home town" associations existed in his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Oct 80 p 2)

CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF JUNE ISSUE OF JOURNAL ON SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC [JOURNAL ON SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES] in Vietnamese
No 6, Jun 80 Back Cover

[Text] Establishing the Procedures of Technical Management Within Agricultural
Production Cooperatives (pp 1-4)
(Article by Trinh Van Thinh)

The Supplying of Scientific and Technical Materials and Equipment to the Localities
(pp 5-6)
(Article by Tran Huu Phuc)

Organizing the Implementation of the Mechanical Engineering Program (pp 7-8)
(Article by Dang Van Thuyet)

Improving the Organization of Management at the Mechanical Engineering Projects
Design Institute (pp 9-11)
(Article by Nghiem Phu Ninh)

Managing, Using and Protecting Water Sources (pp 12-14)
(Article by Le Quang Bau and Truong Chi Tan)

Strengthening Dikes by Concrete Injection (pp 15-16)
(Article by Nguyen Phung)

Accelerating the Production of High-Purity Chemical Products (pp 17-18)
(Article by Nguyen Quang Khai; being translated)

Several Thoughts Concerning the Management of the Transportation of Cargo by
Containers (pp 19-21)
(Article by Vu Ba Hinh; excerpt being translated)

The 15 Years of Scientific and Technical Research of the Food Industry Institute
(pp 22-26)
(Article by Chi Thanh)

The Accident at the Nguyen Trai Movie House and the Problem of Technical Management
in Construction (pp 27-28)

(Article by Ngo Xuan Hung)

A Few Aspects of the Organization and Operation of the State Scientific and Technical
Commission of the Soviet Union (pp 29-31)

(Article by Nguyen Nhu Pha)

Information on S&T Activities (pp 32-33)

7809

CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF JUNE ISSUE OF ECONOMIC STUDIES JOURNAL

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 80 p [1]

[Text] In Commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of President Ho:

Understandings Gained from Studying President Ho's Economic Thinking (pp 1-9)
(Article by Le Hong Tam)

Uncle Ho and Agricultural Cooperativization (pp 10-21)
(Article by Nguyen Tran Trong)

On the Remuneration of Labor Within Agricultural Cooperatives (pp 22-31)
(Article by Le Trong)

Applying Market Relations in Planning (pp 32-44)
(Article by Vu Quoc Tuan)

A Number of Economic Matters in the Construction of Hydroelectric Power Projects
(pp 45-49)
(Article by Ho Ngoc Phu)

On the Processing of Subsidiary Food Crops (pp 50-58)
(Article by Hoai Nam and Anh Do; excerpts being translated)

The Mechanization of Crop Production Within the Mekong River Delta (pp 59-66)
(Article by Le Nhat Quang; being translated)

Organizing the District Machine Network Supporting Agriculture (pp 67-72)
(Article by Nguyen Ke Tuan)

Changes in the Structure of the Czechoslovakian Economy (pp 73-80, 9)
(Article by Nguyen Y)

7809

CSO: 4209

PUBLICATIONS

CONTENTS OF AUGUST ISSUE OF PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN [PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 8,
Aug 80 p 80

[Text] The Military Line of the Party and Marxist-Leninist Military Science in
Our Country (pp 1-5)
(Editorial)

Improving the Organizational and Command Skills of the Command Cadres and Command
Agencies of the Various Military Corps (pp 6-11)
(Article by Colonel General Le Trong Tan; being translated)

Heightening the Effectiveness of Military Technical Management (pp 12-22)
(Article by Major General Hoang Van Thai; being translated)

The Vietnamese People's Navy in the Protection and Construction of the Socialist
Fatherland (pp 23-35)
(Article by Senior Colonel Hoang Huu Thai)

Scientific Research at the Military Medical College (pp 36-42)
(Article by Senior Colonel Professor Nguyen Thuc Mau)

Scientific Information (pp 43-47)
(Article by Colonel Tran Nhat Quang)

Improving the Quality of the Combat Training of the Vietnamese Naval Officers'
School (pp 48-55)
(Article by Senior Colonel Phan Huy Thu)

The 2nd Regiment Carries Out Proselyting in the Course of Fulfilling Its Inter-
national Task (pp 56-61)
(Article by Nguyen Kim)

The 1st Battalion of the Lai Chau Local Army Stubbornly Holds Its Position and
Achieves High Combat Efficient (pp 62-68)
(Article by Pham Nguyen Dang)

"Man and Military Technology," on the GDR work Das Moderne Militarwesen (pp 69-74)
(Article by Duyen Hai)

Concerning the Matter of Strengthening Military Discipline, translation of an
article published in the Cuban magazine VERDE OLIVO (p 75)
(Article Lieutenant General Julio Casas Regueiro)

7809

CSO: 4209

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